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### WERNER MAKES ARREST

"Long Time Since I Have Made Pinch," Says Chief as He Nabs Drunk.

"It's been a long while since I have made an arrest," remarked Chief of Police Werner last night, as he approached the Tenth Street entrance of the City Hall on his way to police headquarters. "But," he added, "I see my duty before me and I must do it."

What Major Werner saw was the prostrate form of a man lying upon the pavement. He roused him from a drunken stupor, and summoning Patrolman McNamara, had him sent to the First Police Station, where he was charged with being drunk in the street. The prisoner gave his name as Joseph Snyder, thirty-seven years old, a carpenter.

"I wouldn't have pinched him," said the Chief, "but I feared he might catch cold sleeping on the pavement."

### Toone for Postmaster

Washington, May 10.—Congressman Watson has decided to recommend to Postmaster-General Burleson the name of E. J. Toone as postmaster at Boydon, Va., to succeed the late Judge Charles Alexander. Mr. Watson said to-day that as soon as Mr. Toone's recommendations arrived he would take the matter up with Mr. Burleson and ask that the former be appointed immediately.

## JOHNSON URGED TO RETURN BILL TO LEGISLATURE

(Continued From First Page.)

business to-day at an early conference over the alien land bill.

No disposition to delay.

Japan's protest already had been formally presented, and the ambassador was waiting to learn what the United States proposed to do about the bill already passed by the California Legislature and awaiting Governor Johnson's signature. It was evident that there was no disposition to delay the question, and it appeared to be the intention of Secretary Bryan to give to the Japanese ambassador a prompt assurance of what his government might expect the United States to do about the legislation Japan considers offensive.

The conference lasted an hour, and at its conclusion Viscount Chinda paid a short visit to Counselor Moore. No statement was forthcoming as to what had taken place, but it was known that having presented the views of his own government in objection to the California legislation, as well as that of Arizona, the ambassador withdrew to await a formal answer from the State Department.

The President's return from Mount Vernon early in the afternoon afforded Secretary Bryan an opportunity to confer with him on the views of the Japanese government and regarding the California and Arizona antialien legislation, as presented by Ambassador Chinda.

Refuses to Accept Reply.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, May 10.—Ambassador Chinda, in the name of the Japanese government, refused to-day to accept the reply to the protest against the California alien land law made by

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### Strength to Resist Wintery Blasts.

"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has done me a world of good. I am past 60, yet have superintended my men all Summer in the boiling hot sun, and never lost a day. I am sure I could not have done so had it not been for the strength Duffy's gave me. I never lost a day the past two Winters that a man could possibly work in the open."—Harry R. King, Brunswick, Md.

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## Health, Strength and Vigor

President Wilson. He demanded, as the only basis upon which the controversy could be amicably settled, that the Federal government make impossible the execution of the legislation which is objectionable to his people.

Wilson Dictates Telegram.

Secretary Bryan hurried to the White House. To him President Wilson dictated a telegram to Governor Johnson giving the full details of the final demand of the Tokyo government, and placing emphasis on the gravity of the situation.

The text of the telegram was not made public, but it is said the President appealed to the California Governor to veto the bill setting forth that this was the only means by which friendly relations between this country and Japan could be insured.

It is known that the President hesitated to make another formal request on Governor Johnson after the visit of Secretary Bryan to California, but wished to show the Japanese people that as chief executive he was willing to exercise his prerogative to make suggestions.

He finds precedents for this in the language of several treaties with other foreign nations, which provide that "the President will use his good offices with State governments to obtain for the citizens of the other subscribing power such privileges and concessions as may be granted citizens of the United States."

The sum of the day's events are accepted at the State Department to mean that unless the settlement from the positive demands made, the friendly relations between the United States and that country will be ended within the next seventy-two hours.

Governor Johnson has until May 13 either to sign or veto the bill. If he does not exercise his veto power the measure will become effective as a law anyhow. The impression prevails here, however, that he will sign it.

Holds Washington Responsible.

There is nothing in the attitude or demeanor of Viscount Chinda to indicate the possibility of the protest being withdrawn or modified. He has informed the Japanese government holds the national government responsible, and will look only to the Washington administration for settlement of the differences which have arisen.

Ambassador Chinda, to make known these facts, has made daily visits to the State Department, and also went to the White House until it was intimated to him that his visits to the President direct were emphasizing the seriousness of the bill.

The Alkador's representative entered the building occupied by the Navy, State and War Departments so early to-day that he was obliged to rub elbows with the clerks who were hurrying to their work. He reached Secretary Bryan's office before any other work had been taken up, and the two immediately went into conference.

The conference was brief. Viscount Chinda had communicated with his home government overnight, and had only to say to the Secretary of State that the terms of the settlement suggested in the reply given to the protest yesterday were not satisfactory. He then added that the Japanese government further step be taken looking to nullification of the California law.

Secretary Bryan is understood to have made a plea for time because of the announced policy of making Saturday a half holiday at the White House. To this Viscount Chinda answered politely but firmly that his instructions from the Japanese Foreign Office were to obtain and table an immediate answer, which would tell whether or not the United States would take any further steps in the matter.

Busy Day for Bryan.

From that time until the close of the day Secretary Bryan moved with hurried steps than he has at any time since he became the head of the Department of State. Ambassador Chinda was asked to return in two hours and get his answer, after Mr. Bryan had talked with the President.

The conference at the White House lasted some time, and before it was over a messenger was sent to the Japanese embassy to say that the President was sending a telegram to Governor Johnson which would obviate the necessity of a return call from the ambassador to-day.

When Mr. Bryan left the President's office he was perceiving a profound answer to a number of questions asked by the assembled correspondents, he said:

"I cannot talk about this matter now without disclosing more than I think should be made public at this time. The President has said that he is discussing a telegram which will be sent to Governor Johnson."

"Will you send the message, or will it go from the President?" he was asked.

"It will be the President's message, no matter who sends it," replied Mr. Bryan. "I am not sure whether it will go from the White House or the State Department."

A few minutes later President Wilson sent out word to the effect that the form of the message to Governor Johnson had been decided at the conference and it would be sent from the office of the Secretary of State.

The events of the last few days have made it obvious to the heads of War and Navy Departments that a crisis is being reached in the Japanese controversy when the unpreparedness of the United States for war is the chief concern of all.

The Navy Department has given orders that no ships be ordered to the Pacific at present, but the plan to send the Atlantic fleet on a "joy cruise" to European waters is understood to have been abandoned.

Movement of Ships.

In the meantime all movements of fighting ships to ports from which they would be more available for duty on the Pacific or in the vicinity of the Panama Canal have their own significance. Here is the explanation made of the order by which the submarine flotilla was hurried to sea from Newport last night with orders sending it to Norfolk.

"Taking advantage of the necessity of sending some of the submarine flotilla at Newport to the Norfolk yard for minor repairs, the department yesterday tested the speed with which the crews of the submarines could be gathered together on board, and the boats sent out to sea. Without any previous warning, emergency orders were issued yesterday from Washington directing that the submarines be sent to sea with the greatest possible speed. The flotilla with which the crews were gathered together and the

## MORAL CONDUCT OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PUT IN QUESTION

(Continued From First Page.)

the first performance of a play on the night in question. Not desiring to sit through a performance, he accepted the box to Vredenburg, who accepted it. It was Vredenburg who showed great courtesy in securing a home for him at Springfield, and who introduced him to Miss Robinson on a train coming from Springfield to Chicago on January 17. O'Hara dropped in at the play late because the manager of the theatre desired to obtain his opinion of the production. Leaving the theatre, O'Hara met Vredenburg and two women, and, being urged, "took a sandwich" with them at a cafe. He then returned to his home.

In his testimony, O'Hara said he could not remember the name of the woman who was with Miss Robinson. He stated, however, that Vredenburg had told him that he had registered the women as having husbands, at the request of the women, who had a parlor in common. Vredenburg explained that this was because the women desired to receive their friends, including several men, without having their guests annoyed by possible questioning on the part of the hotel management. The Lieutenant-Governor also stated that at no time during the period under investigation did he take a drink of anything intoxicating.

Miss Robinson, author of the affidavit calling into question the moral conduct of Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara told her story to the legislative committee.

Asked pointblank by Senator Ettelson if her relations with the Lieutenant-Governor had been unduly intimate, the witness replied in the negative. In her testimony she brought in the name of Mrs. Mabel Davidson Inbusch, of Madison, Wis., daughter of a former Governor of the Badger State.

She said that she came from Springfield to Chicago on the train with O'Hara and Thomas Vredenburg. They went to the Hotel La Salle, where she checked her baggage, and where they met Mrs. Inbusch, a widow. They then visited the cafe of the Hotel Sherman for dinner. Vredenburg, she said, left the table, and when he returned, handed her the key to a suite of rooms, saying he had registered the guests as "J. F. Miller and wife," and "E. D. Duncan and wife."

After the whole party had adjourned to the cafe she said she met Harry Gibbons, a court bailiff and a friend of O'Hara, whom the latter says he telegraphed to meet him in Chicago when he found himself in the party on the train.

Left Them on Sidewalk.

After a number of drinks, witness declared that she, Mrs. Inbusch, and Vredenburg, went to the Hotel Sherman, leaving Gibbons and O'Hara talking on the sidewalk in front of the cafe.

Later in the evening she said the Lieutenant-Governor called at the apartment. It was at this point that Senator Ettelson asked the direct question as to her relations with O'Hara.

Miss Robinson testified she came to the hotel on January 17 and remained there three days.

Witness said that she signed the affidavit at the request of Samuel Davis, a liquor dealer of Springfield, who assured her that it would never be made public, but would be used only to coerce O'Hara into steering his investigation away from Davis.

She said that the paper was meant as a club to be held over O'Hara, according to assurances given her. Later Davis asked her to sign a second affidavit against O'Hara, but upon advice of Fred Mortimer, a lawyer friend of Springfield, she declined to do so.

"Why didn't he want you to sign it?" inquired Ettelson.

"Because he said that Davis might not keep his promise to keep the affidavit secret."

Throughout Miss Robinson, dressed in a trim gray suit, and frequently brushing back the long green veil which fell over her pretty face, spoke in a clear, unhesitating voice.

"I wish emphatically to deny that there was any improper relation between myself and Mr. O'Hara, or that that subject was even discussed," she kept repeating between the interrogations of Chairman Ettelson. "Neither did Davis offer any money in connection with my signing the affidavit."

"Were you ever married?" asked the chairman.

"Yes," witness replied, "my husband was Foster Shriver, of Springfield. I was granted a divorce from him last April. I am now living with my mother, and do dressmaking at 713 South English Avenue, Springfield."

Story Is Denied.

A special to the Journal from Madison, Wis., to-day denies that Mrs. Inbusch was a member of the Vredenburg party. The special says:

"She admitted acquaintance with Thomas Vredenburg, and also admitted the possibility that she might have been in Chicago at the time in question."

"If I was in Chicago at the time, however," said Mrs. Inbusch, "I was staying with friends and not at any hotel. I have nothing whatever to do with this affair. I have never stayed at the Hotel Sherman and never visited there with Mr. Vredenburg, nor do I know Mr. O'Hara."

"I believe that the bringing of my name into this is part of a political conspiracy against my father, just as the charges are being used against Mr. O'Hara by the saloonkeepers and dive keepers who resent his investigation."

Mrs. Inbusch's admission that she might have been in Chicago on January 17, 18 and 19 followed her earlier statement that she was at home in Madison at that time.

"I go to Chicago so often," she explained, "that I can't say just when I go. I stay at the Hotel La Salle or with friends."

Child Swallows Satisfying.

Lynchburg, Va., May 10.—Edna M., the two-year-old daughter of C. M. Fawell, of Concord, died this morning at 1:30 o'clock at the Lynchburg Sanatorium. The child's death being due to blood poisoning, which was induced by the child swallowing a satisfying. The body was taken to Concord this afternoon, and the burial will take place from Mt. Olivet Church Sunday.

### VISITS MOUNT VERNON

Woodrow Wilson Pays Respects to First President.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, May 10.—Woodrow Wilson, the latest President, visited to-day the tomb of the first President, George Washington, at Mount Vernon. The President and Mrs. Wilson and a party of friends motored over from Washington, D. C., in the morning and inspected the house and grounds throughout the day. President Wilson, who has written a life of George Washington, seemed very well acquainted with the topography and general history of this, the last residence of the Father of his Country.

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